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New York



Tribune

WEATHER	
TO-DAY	AND TO-MORROW, FAIR AND WARMER.
Yesterday's Temperature:	High, 52; Low, 38.
Full report on Page 9.	

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1915.

UPSTATE TOWNS GIVE SUFFRAGE SMALL LEAD

Farming Vote Shows the
Strongest Bent in Favor
of the Women.

MANY VOTERS ARE
STILL UNDECIDED

Glens Falls, in Extreme East,
and Niagara, East Aurora and
Warsaw, in West, Canvassed.

The Tribune gives this morning further results in its poll of upstate sentiment toward suffrage. Smaller cities and rural districts in the extreme east and west show a small lead for suffrage, with a considerable number of voters undecided. The farming vote showed the strongest bent toward suffrage.

Of the twenty-two farmers interviewed yesterday, not one would admit that he was anti in his sentiments. Ten came out flatly for suffrage. Twelve were undecided. Straw votes covering Glens Falls, in the east, and Niagara, East Aurora and Warsaw, in the west, gave 107 voters who announced their intention of supporting the amendment; 75 were hostile toward it and 41 were undecided.

Suffrage a Live Issue
with Glens Falls Voters

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Women suffrage is a live issue here. Two organizations of women, one working for the ballot and the other directing its activities against the women who want to vote, threaten to keep things stirred up until the election.

"The woman suffrage amendment will surely be defeated," Mrs. Loyal L. Davis, wife of a Warren County attorney, declared this afternoon.

"We are confident of success on November 2," said a young suffrage worker, speaking in the absence of the party's local leaders, who had gone to New York to march in the parade.

Glens Falls is a bustling little community of about 16,000 residents. It is in Warren County, on the upper Hudson. Booms stretch across the river to catch floating logs that are converted into paper in the mills here, which give employment to a great proportion of the city's voters.

The result of the campaigning of the women is a keen realization on the part of the men that woman suffrage is a serious question. Sentiment on the subject appears to be evenly divided.

Straw Vote in Paper Mills.

A straw vote taken in two of the paper mills showed 41 in favor of enfranchising women and 42 opposed. The doubtful ones numbered 15.

When the request for permission to take a poll in the plant of the International Paper Company, one of the largest pulp mills here, was made, George Wilson, the superintendent, said:

"The men have not taken the question seriously, and it is quite evident to me that they would like if you asked them how they were going to vote."

Mr. Wilson's opinion of the disinclination of the mill workers, however, proved wrong. As the men on the 8 o'clock shift filed out only six out of forty-seven were undecided. The others answered with a promptness and vigor that left no doubt where they stood on the question.

"Sure, I'm going to vote for it," or "I'll be damned if the women will ever get my vote," were some of the emphatic answers as the men left the paper mill's office.

The staff of six men in the superintendent's office all voted "No." One was surprised at the reporter for his inability to guess the answer.

"I don't think anything like a man who would be foolish enough to vote in favor of woman suffrage," he asked.

Too Many Sisters-in-Law.

After signifying his intention of voting in the negative, one man of middle age said:

"I'm sure I am going to vote against."

"And for what reason?" the superintendent asked.

"Well, you should know the answer to that," the workman replied. "I'm married, you know," he continued, addressing his remarks to the reporter. "I am not alone married but I see very much of my mother-in-law and my sisters-in-law. My wife has five sisters."

"There are too many women working now," said a fatherly employee. "Young girls should be kept in their homes and taught their household duties. It is not only a bad moral effect on women, but by women going to work for lower wages than a young man it affects the wage standard of the whole community from time immemorial has supported the home. It is not long after young girls go to work that their influence upon their mothers is lost."

Another worker opposed woman suffrage because, he said, he wanted his wife to be an aristocrat.

A young man who admitted being married only a few weeks stated: "Why, I have not given the vote a thought yet."

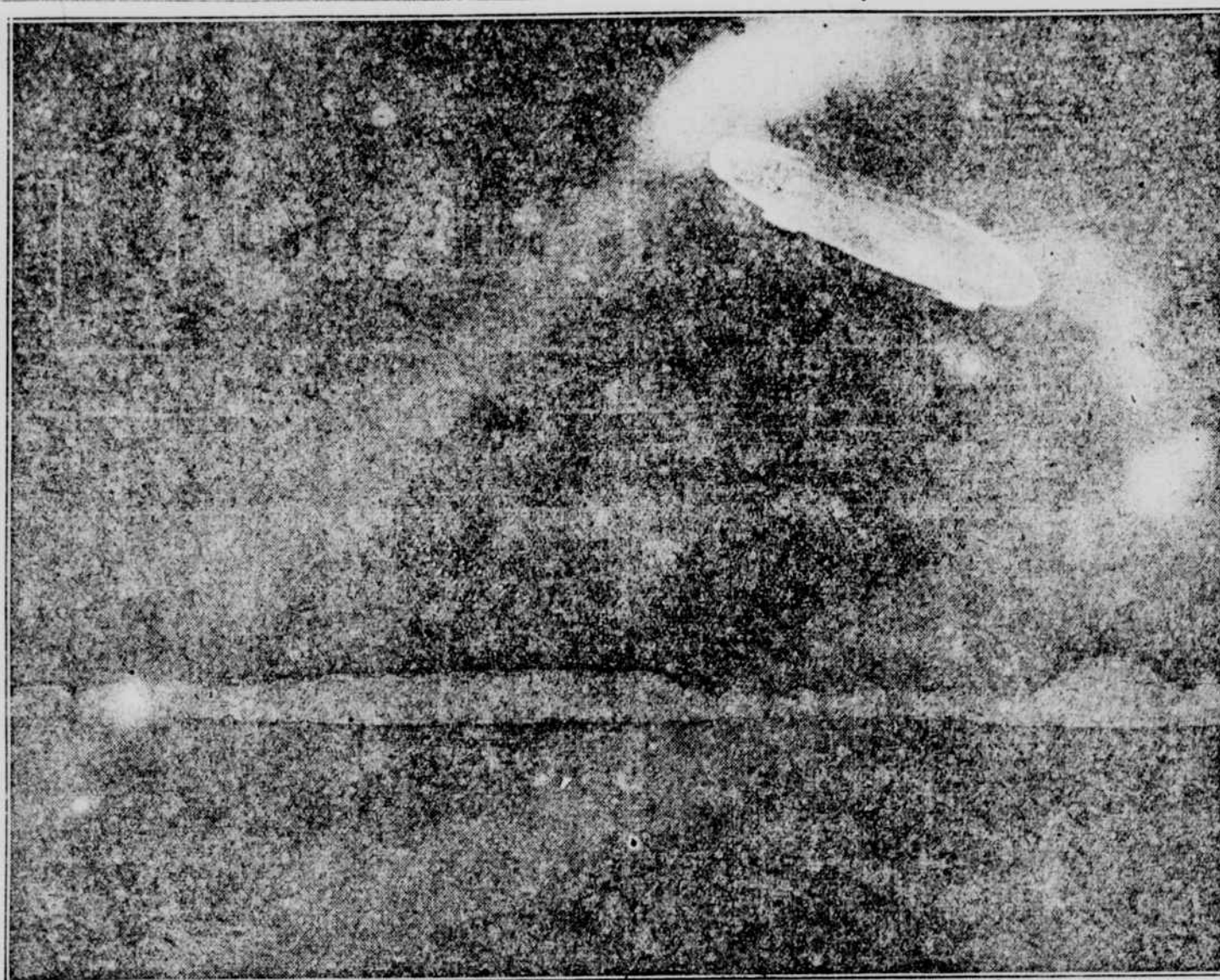
A single man, of middle age, introduced as a bachelor, said he was surprised to see so many men in the mill opposed to woman suffrage.

"Look here, Jim," he said, "don't think your wife is as capable of doing as some of the worthless characters in this neighborhood."

"Yes, she knows a lot more than I," Jim replied, "but she has too many sisters already."

Fifty-two workers on the afternoon shift in the Finch Pruyn paper mill were interviewed. A slight majority was against votes for women. The decided ballot stood, 18 for, 24 opposed.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF ZEPPELIN RAIDER OVER LONDON



The negative of this picture was brought here yesterday by Miss Rose Strunsky, who saw the bombardment and sailed on the St. Paul. The rays of the London searchlights can be seen pointing aloft. It was estimated that the airship was a mile and a half overhead at the time.

2 TRAPPED HERE AS DYNAMITERS IN GERMAN PAY

Captured by Secret Service Men While Making Bomb.

Two men, believed to be agents of Germany in a plot to dynamite plants manufacturing war munitions for the Allies, were arrested near Weehawken yesterday by Secret Service men, accompanied by Captain Tunney, of the New York police dynamite squad. The men, who gave their names as Robert Fay, thirty-four years old, of 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, and Robert Scholz, his brother-in-law, of the same address, were captured, it is alleged, while making a bomb in a patch of woods not far from their home. Numerous documents in German and large supplies of explosives and several infernal machines or mines were confiscated by the detectives.

There were five of these machines, which, the police say, are mines, so designed that ships in a harbor could be blown up with them. These mines, according to the officers who inspected them, were nearly perfect. Each had an attachment whereby it could be fastened to the outside plates of a ship by means of a piece of wire. There was a clock arrangement in each mine, with a wire so attached that it would come in contact with the propeller of the ship and set off an explosive.

One Prisoner a German Officer.

The police said that one of the prisoners admitted last night that he was a German officer and that they were satisfied they had the key to the agencies responsible for the long series of explosions on steamships, fires on piers and so-called accidental explosions and mishaps to machinery in passenger ships manufacturing munitions of war.

One of the prisoner's suitcases contained enough high-powered explosive to destroy a steamship.

Bombs of different types and wires and false mustaches, maps of New York Harbor and other data were found among the prisoners' effects. The information gained by tapping telephone wires caused the police to inform the Federal officials and steamship owners, who started a wireless search for bombs on east-bound steamships at sea.

Fay, whom the police believed to be the director of the activities, told last night at Police Headquarters, when questioned by Captain Tunney and Detective George Barnitz, it was said, that he came to New York last April to develop means of blowing up munition ships.

Says He Won Iron Cross.

When seized in the Palisades woods Fay said he was a sergeant in the German army. It is alleged he offered Barnitz \$1,000 for his release and made an advance payment to the detective. He protested that when his experiments were innocent, but when the police took him to the Union Hill lockings and examined his papers and told him they knew all his movements for days past, it is said Fay declared he was a lieutenant in the 6th German Infantry, at Cologne.

He also said he was decorated with the Iron Cross for bravery on the battlefield, and that he fought at the battle of the Marne. He said he came to this country on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam in April on a detail liner Rotterdam secret service. His passport purports to have been signed by the German consul at Rotterdam and the police of Cologne, from where he sailed as a merchant.

Fay is formally charged with disorderly conduct and bribery. Scholz is merely accused of disorderly conduct. He said he aided Fay innocently. The charges were preferred to hold the

TALK WITH FLEET COMING

Captain Bullard Says 'Phoning to Warships Only Awaits Apparatus.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Oct. 24.—Captain W. H. Bullard, superintendent of the naval wireless system, said to-day that telephonic communication between the Navy Department and war vessels at sea was only a question of installing the necessary apparatus. With their present equipment the ships can receive spoken messages from the Arlington station, but are not able to reply vocally.

"We are able to communicate with battleships now by means of wireless telegraphy," said Captain Bullard, "but wireless telephony holds many additional advantages. The person calling knows exactly to whom he is talking, direct contact is established, and a reply comes back immediately."

NEWPORT "ANTIS" APPEAL FOR VOTE

Wealthy Women Taxpayers
Want Right of Suffrage on All
Municipal Questions.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Newport, R. I., Oct. 24.—With avowed anti-suffragists among the women who have signed the appeal, a petition is being circulated among the women taxpayers of Newport for signatures that it may be sent to the Legislature with the request that the women taxpayers be allowed to vote on all municipal questions.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, both anti-suffragists and among the largest taxpayers in the city, have signed the appeal. Other signers are Miss Ellen F. Mason, a leader in the Newport Civic League; Miss Agnes Storer, daughter of Dr. Horatio Storer; Mrs. Felix Peckham and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Swinburne.

The petition, which will go to the Legislature in January, has already been signed by more than one hundred women, although it has been in circulation only a few days. There are 1,200 women taxpayers in Newport who pay in taxes \$192,738.84. Mrs. Brown pays \$3,344 and Mrs. Vanderbilt \$1,723.80.

Despite the fact that there are several anti-suffrage associations in Newport, the suffragists have not had a finger in the pie, so to speak. The idea of this petition was born in the Newport Improvement Association, which is fostering a new charter for Newport that includes a proviso for women taxpayers voting.

Among the other women taxpayers in Newport who are large contributors to the municipal treasury are Mrs. Correllus Vanderbilt, on whose property is levied the largest sum in Newport, \$16,295.76; Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

FLY OVER NEW YORK; 40 MILES IN 27 MINUTES

Millman and Inventor Make
Quick Trip from Paterson.

P. C. Millman, the "bird man," with Maximilian Schmitt, inventor of the biplane in which they took passage, flew from the Arcola Country Club, near Paterson, N. J., over New York to Garden City, Long Island, a distance of forty miles, in twenty-seven minutes yesterday afternoon.

The aviator and Schmitt were sitting on the porch at the country club, together with Garrett A. Hobart, Morton Eastman, Edward Barbour and several others, when Millman said:

"Well, I'm going to take a passenger for a ride over New York this afternoon. He's Mr. Schmitt."

The two got into the aircraft and were off the ground in a moment. Just thirty minutes later they telephoned to the Arcola Club that they had arrived at Garden City in twenty-seven minutes.

To-day Millman will sail for Italy to instruct army flyers. He will take with him his mechanic, Vincent Amos, and the Schmitt biplane.

Girl Who Dodged Zeppelins Describes Raid on London

Her Life Saved by Tribune Man's Delay to Write a Note,
Miss Strunsky Tells of October 13 Attack in Which
164 Persons Were Killed and Wounded.

By ROSE STRUNSKY.

[Miss Strunsky arrived in this city yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul, the first liner to reach New York since the last Zeppelin raid in London.]

It was about 9:30 on Wednesday evening, October 13, I had come into the hotel in this busy quarter of London to ask Gordon Bruce if a certain cable from The Tribune had come for me.

"Not yet," he said. "Perhaps it is at the office. It is only three blocks away. We will go there."

We rose to go out into the trebly darkened streets that is now London in war time.

"Wait," he said. "I forgot. I must write a note."

It was the miraculous hand, stretched to guard us from disaster. I sank down into the great armchair in front of the warm fire, as such armchairs and fires have been for the last hundred years in London, and felt rocked in the ancient, peaceful security of an English interior.

The pen scratched quietly on, when, in the midst of this peace, there came a sudden hiss and sputtering, and then a crash and the noise of the falling of many things. It seemed somewhere close—at one's very feet—and so loud, like the hurling of a giant thunderbolt. Then, again, a hiss and sputtering and a great crash. This time, also, very near—just in front.

I felt that if I could pierce the wall I should see it—the great sputtering fuse as it came hurling through space; the heavy, 300-pound bomb, its enormous breaking up as it touched the ground, and the flying pieces of hot shell, tearing through the walls and windows and falling upon the men, women and children out there upon the street. It would have fallen upon us, perhaps, but for that little note.

Gordon Bruce had looked up from his writing at the first crash. For a second it was difficult to grasp, then—

"Zeppelins!" we said to each other, looking about the room for shelter.

"The lobby would be the best," he said, and we walked out and stood against a wall that was not in direct line with falling glass. A "Zeppelin gong" was ringing in the hotel. "Every one downstairs!" came the order from white-faced waiters, trained to be British and do their duty.

In the lobby itself, near the door, a group of working women, going home from their long hours of toil, had rushed in, not without having undergone their baptism of shell and glass. They stood, a disheveled group, with skirts torn and burned, with gashed hands held out still with pain, and faces covered with blood. These cockney women did not fall or faint or lean up against one another. They stood stiff and alone, crying aloud, as little children after a fall.

Little Page Holds Basin for Wounded.

The servants in the hotel soon brought chairs and basins of water to wash their wounds, one little page, especially, with a great many buttons and a proud little chest, trying to perform the feat of holding an enormous basin of water in front of a woman so that her two bleeding, stiff hands would sink into it. But she, all oblivious, sat with her red hands stretched straight in front of her, weeping aloud. This same page had said before: "I know what to do for 'em when the Zepps come. Give 'em water!"

"Em" meant the ladies, and he kept the tray with glasses ready. But

Continued on page 2, column 2

Alice Barrows Fernandez

Do you, Mr. Parent or Mrs. Parent, ever ask that youngster of yours what he is studying? Do you ever wonder whether the curriculum couldn't be improved? Others have wondered—and made changes. The Gary Plan, which Mrs. Fernandez discusses in her regular department to-day on Page 5, is a subject intensely discussed in New York to-day. Are you well acquainted with it?

The Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Allies to Send Great Army of 500,000 to Save Serbia; Bulgarians Seize Uskub

TURKISH TROOPS RUSHED TO AID IN DEFENDING BULGARIAN COAST

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Oct. 24.—Turkish troops are being rushed to the defence of Dedeagatch and the Bulgarian coast on the Aegean Sea, according to reliable dispatches from Athens reaching here to-night. Every available Bulgarian soldier, the dispatch adds, has been concentrated in the armies invading Serbia, which are reported to consist of seven divisions, or 140,000 men. Four divisions are understood to be operating against Pirot, Kumanovo and Uskub.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch and the landing of Allied troops at Enos found the Bulgarians utterly unprepared, and an urgent appeal was rushed to Constantinople for aid, under the recent military convention by which Turkey agrees to help defend Bulgaria's coasts. The Turks gathered together several divisions from the Caucasus and Gallipoli front, and these were sent to oppose an Allied landing.

NURSE WAS SHOT TO DETER WOMEN, BERLIN ASSERTS

Miss Cavell Executed to
Prevent Others from
Presuming on Sex.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has issued an official explanation of the recent execution in Belgium of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse. He prefaced his remarks by the declaration that he had examined every jot and tittle of the evidence with the greatest care and found the verdict just, though regrettable. His statement follows:

"I see by the British and the American press that the shooting of an English woman and the conviction of several other women in Brussels for treason have created a great impression and that we are being severely criticized. It is, indeed, hard that a woman must be executed, but remember, to what shall a state come which is in war if it allows to pass unnoticed a crime against the safety of its armies because committed by women? No law book in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation, and the feminine sex has but one preference according to legal usages, namely, that women in delicate condition may not be executed. Otherwise man and woman are equal before the law, and only the degree of guilt makes a difference in the sentence for the crime and its consequences.

"In the Cavell case I have reviewed the evidence down to the smallest details. The result is so convincing and all the circumstances are so clear and convincing that no court martial in the world would have reached another decision. For it concerns not the act of one single person; rather it concerns a well thought out, worldwide conspiracy which succeeded for nine months in rendering the most valuable services to the enemy in the disavowal of our army. Countless British, Belgian and French soldiers now again are fighting in the Allied ranks who owe their escape from Belgium to the activity of the band now sentenced, at the head of which stood Miss Cavell.

Utmost Severity Necessary.

"With such a situation under the very eyes of the authorities, only the utmost severity can bring relief, and the government violates the most elemental duty toward the army and its safety that does not adopt the strictest measures. These duties in war are greater than any other.

"All those convicted were fully cognizant of the significance of their actions. The court went into just this point with particular care and, according to the court, no one could doubt the cognizance of the punishable nature of their actions. Those convicted knew what they were doing. Countless public proclamations had declared that support of enemy armies would be treated with the severest penalties, even that the life of traitors would be sacrificed.

"I admit, certainly, that the motive of those convicted was not unobtainable, and that they acted out of love for the fatherland. But in war time such motives are not sufficient. Love for the fatherland with one's blood, whether one opposes the enemy in battle or whether one commits acts in its interest which justify carrying with them the death penalty. Among our Russian prisoners are several girls who fought against us in soldiers' uniforms. Should one such have fallen no one would accuse her of treasoning her country. So why now, when another woman has met the death which she risked quite as thoughtfully as her battle comrades?

"There are moments in the lives of people when consideration for the individual is a crime against the whole; moments that make severity, yes, hardness, a duty for those entrusted with the safety of their own countrymen. Once and for always the activity of our enemies had to be stopped, and sentence has been carried out to frighten those who might presume on the world's verdict. He must travel the hard road of duty. That, despite these facts, leniency toward others who were convicted and who, according to recognized law, have forfeited their lives, is being considered, is proof of how earnestly we are trying to recon-

Women More Clever.

"Should one recognize these presumptions it would mean to open the door for the evil activities of women, who often are handier and more clever in these things than the craftiest spy. He who bears the responsibility, however, may not, cannot, do that. Unmindful of the world's verdict, he must travel the hard road of duty. That, despite these facts, leniency toward others who were convicted and who, according to recognized law, have forfeited their lives, is being considered, is proof of how earnestly we are trying to recon-

KAISER SUMMONS GEN. VON BISSING

Belgium Military Governor to
Report on Miss Cavell's Death.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—[Dispatch to "The London Daily Express"]—It is said in Brussels that Generals von Bissing and von der Lancken have been called to imperial headquarters to report on Miss Cavell's death.

TURKS HIT TORPEDO BOAT

Vessel Damaged, Says Constantinople
—Artillery Duels Reported.

Constantinople, Oct. 24 (via London, Oct. 25).—An official communication issued to-day says:

"Turkish gunners hit an enemy torpedo boat off Djouj Balir. The vessel was towed to Imbros Island in a damaged condition.

"There have been artillery combats near Ari Burnu and Sed-ul-Bahr."

LONDON RECRUITING LEAPS 300 PER CENT

Saturday's Figures Record—
Conscription May Be Avoided
by Lord Derby's Methods.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Oct. 24.—It is unofficially stated that yesterday's recruiting was 300 per cent better than that on any previous Saturday since the war began. Following an extraordinarily successful week, it appears that after all there may be a chance of avoiding conscription.

If volunteerism is justified the credit will go to Lord Derby, a confirmed conscriptionist but the type of man who wields an immeasurable influence among his fellow Englishmen. Lord Derby very largely represents what is often declared to be the ideal type of Englishman. He is enormously rich, a great landowner—owning 70,000 acres in the populous districts of Lancashire—and an active sportsman, having been for years the chief steward of the Jockey Club and a leader in horse racing. Yet, at the same time, he has always displayed a liking for hard, energetic work. A keen soldier in his youth, serving with distinction in South Africa, he eventually entered the army, finally becoming Postmaster General, in which office he proved an immense success, being popular both with his staff and with the public.

Since the war began Lord Derby has been the most successful recruiter in the country. The energy he is putting into the present scheme in operation augurs well for its success. He has stopped all attempts at getting men by raffles. The average citizen respects him as a man he understands and trusts, and out of personal regard will do much to make the scheme a success.

E-BOAT SINKS GERMAN CRUISER IN BALTIC

Attacks Warship of Prinz Adalbert Class Near Libau.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—A British submarine operating near Libau attacked and sunk a German cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class, according to official announcement made to-night.

The Prinz Adalbert is an armored cruiser, 335 feet long and with a displacement of 8,828 tons. She carries a complement of 557 men.

Two features stand out from the above dispatch: It is the first time British submarines have operated as far north in the Baltic Sea as Libau, and it is the first time a British submarine has sunk a German cruiser in the Baltic, though two torpedo boats and one destroyer and many German merchantmen have fallen victim to their prowess.

German naval co-operation with the land forces in the Baltic is said to be impossible now because of the presence of British submarines.

KILL BULGAR OFFICERS FOR FAVORING RUSSIA

Sofia Authorities Take Action to
Curb Anti-War Feeling.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Rome, Oct. 24.—[Dispatch to "The Daily News," London].—Six Bulgarian colonels suspected of sympathizing with Russia have been court-martialed and shot at Sofia, owing to the growing anti-war feeling in the Bulgarian army, especially among the officers, who do not trouble to hide their disapproval of the alliance with Turkey.

Besides these exemplary executions, the military code has been altered and new provisions promulgated fixing the death penalty for officers, men and non-combatants who openly express sympathy with the enemy or surrender willingly.

Supplies Gathered at
Salonica Ready for
Troops.

TEUTONS NEAR BULGAR UNION

Cross Danube and Take
Orsovo in Attempt to
Open River.

RAIN STOPS FIGHTING

German Artillery Overwhelms
Serbs—Now Hemmed In on
Four Sides.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.

Salonica, Oct. 24.—The great quantity of supplies landed here since the disembarkation of the Allied expeditionary army began two weeks ago leads to the conclusion that the force to be sent to aid the Serbs will probably exceed 500,000.

Hundreds of motor trucks, ambulance wagons and aeroplanes and munitions by the thousands of tons have been sent forward from Salonica. Much of this had already reached Nish before Bulgaria declared war, so that the Serbians are in no danger of an immediate shortage of supplies.

Dozens of steamers, their markings blotted out in the dull gray paint of war, arrive and clear daily. To cope with this flood the facilities of this neglected port have been utterly inadequate. Additional docks have had to be hastily built, warehouses constructed and branch railway lines laid. Arc lights have been swung out over the sides of the vessels, and night and day the unloading proceeds.

About sixty thousand French troops, brought from Mytilene, and 40,000 British from Mondros already have been disembarked. The utmost cordiality prevails between the soldiers and the inhabitants.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 24.—Uskub has fallen to the Bulgarians. Sofia announces to-night, and thus the last avenue by which Allied aid might reach the hemmed-in Serbians has been closed. Whether the Serbs, beset on three sides, can hold out until the expeditionary force, at last definitely on the way, can fight its way through to them is now the test.

Meanwhile the Austro-Germans have renewed their pressure in the north, and have crossed the Danube near Orsova, below the Iron Gate, in an attempt to join hands with the Bulgarians and open an avenue to Turkey by the river. Additional progress is claimed by Berlin east of Lusaznia, where the Serbs have been driven back, and near Palanka, where they have been thrown back to the north bank of the Jescenica River.

The Bulgarians are reported to have seized a Russian munitions store near Prahovo, on the Danube, which lies north of Negotin. Considerable mystery surrounds the announcement, as detractors there have been no suggestion that the Russians were operating against Bulgaria except by bombardment on the Black Sea and the Aegean seacoasts.

Russians Aiding Serbia?

Although the Danube is an international waterway, observers here do not believe that Russian supplies could have come so far up the river without being confiscated by the Bulgarians. The only other way they could have reached Prahovo would be through Rumania, which would have been a violation of that country's neutrality.

Particular importance is also attached to the Danube cross at Orsovo, marking, as it does, the German attempt to wrest the river from the Serbians and convert it into an avenue of munition transport, as the Vistula was used in the Russian campaign after the capture of Novo Georgievsk. Once in German hands, it is pointed out by observers here, boats could proceed from Hungarian river ports to the Bulgarian towns of Nukupol, Slivster and Russe, whence supplies could be transhipped by rail to Constantinople.

With this communication route in operation, it is pointed out, the Austro-Germans, in case the Allied and Serbian resistance proved too strong, could abandon their attempt to seize the Oriental railway through Nish. The main object of the attack having been achieved—the opening of a way to Constantinople—the Teutons could turn their attention to other fronts.

Allies Move from Salonica.

While it is finally definitely established that the Allied troops are advancing from Salonica, their progress has been much less than was expected.